

A N
EXAMINATION
OF THE
Facts *and* Reasonings

Contain'd in a

P A M P H L E T,

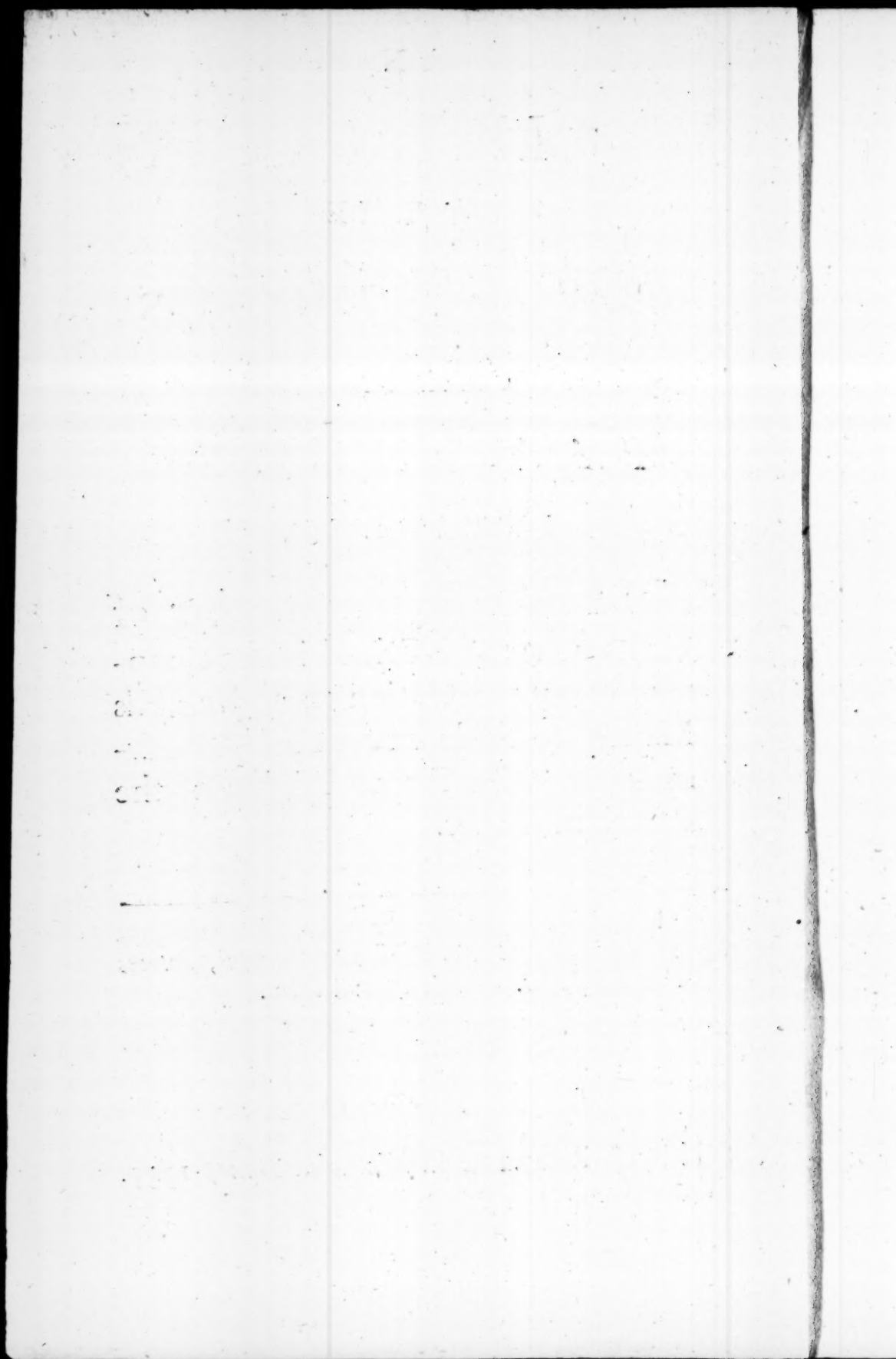
I N T I T L E D,

A LETTER from a Member of
Parliament to his Friend in the Coun-
try, upon the Motion to address His
Majesty to settle 100,000 *l. per An-*
num on His Royal Highness the
Prince of *Wales*.

*Quinetiam ausi sunt minari, daturos Senatui, daturos
Principi Leges. Vel. Patere. L. 2.*

L O N D O N :

Sold by J. ROBERTS in *Warwick-Lane*, 1739.



A N
E X A M I N A T I O N
O F T H E
Facts *and* Reasonings, &c.

UPON my first Perusal of the Book now under my Consideration, printed and published soon after the Parliament was up in 1737, it was impossible for me to look upon it in any other Light, than as an Appeal to the People from the Parliament: and as there appeared, even on the most cursory View, such scandalous Misrepresentations of some Facts, such shameful Assertions of false Facts, and such gross Prevarications in several other material Points, I immediately resolved to disabuse the World, by shewing of what Materials this Heap of Ignorance, Absurdity, Impertinence, and Falshood was composed; and determined not only to state these Facts in their true Light, but to demonstrate to the Publick, that the whole Pretence of the Claim contended for, is founded neither upon Reason nor Justice, nor supported by the least Shadow of Law or Equity.

But when my Answer was finish'd, I laid it by, foreseeing that the Conduct and Behaviour of some Persons, would soon save me the Trouble of convincing Mankind, that all former

Precedents, (if there had been any applicable to this Case) were nothing to the present Purpose. He that will argue from former Provisions made for former Heirs to the Crown; from former Interpositions of Parliament in favour of Heirs to the Crown; or from any private Intentions of particular Persons at the Time of settling the Civil List, not expressed or provided for by the Act of Parliament itself; must shew me, that the Parliament interposed after the Revenues were actually granted and become the Property of the Crown; that new and subsequent Appropriations were made of any Part of the Revenues to particular and personal Uses, after they had been granted Discretionary and without Limitation; and all this, not only without the Consent of the Crown, but contrary to the declared Sense of the Crown, and upon an Application to the Parliament, to obtain by Force and Compulsion from a King or Father, what that King or Father, had the sole Right to grant or refuse, and what he did not think reasonable or prudent to grant.

But before I proceed, I must here once for all, as it is a Maxim in our Law, that the King can do no Wrong, beg Leave to speak of the Prince with the same Supposition; and declare, whatever Step I take the Liberty of canvassing, I object not to the Conduct of his Royal Highness, but of his Counsellors, when I call the Propriety of those Steps in Question.

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As I look upon the sole Property of the Civil List Revenues, to be in the King, and shall prove them to be so; that they were granted to him, to be disposed of at his Will and Discretion, for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, and the Maintenance of his whole Royal Family; it would be as unjust to take from the King, by Authority of Parliament, without his Consent, what he has a legal Right and Title to, as it would be by Act of Parliament to enable the King, to resume as much as he should think proper, of what has been granted by the King to the Prince by Letters Patents; which can give the Prince nothing better than a legal Title, the Title which the King is at present undoubtedly possessed of, and which can be taken from him only by Act of Parliament.

In the present unhappy State of Division in the Royal Family, which, without entering into the Particulars of so disagreeable an Event, is allowed by all to have taken its rise from, and to be carried on and supported by the declared Opposers of all the King's Measures, with the most avowed Defiance, and Disregard to his Majesty: I say, in this Situation of Affairs, can the Renewal of such an Attempt be consider'd in any other Light, than as a Token of the greatest want of Duty and Respect towards his Majesty? and should it be attended with Success, would not the Abettors of it endeavour to persuade the Prince that by his Interest and
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Influence he is already an Over-match for the King? The next Step may be a Contest for Dominion, and the Son who has the Misfortune to have such Ministers and Advisers as act in Opposition to his Father's Measures, may very soon be made to believe that he may chuse and appoint Ministers for the King.

In this Light there is but one Conclusion to be drawn from the Whole; and whoever sincerely laments this unhappy Division in the Royal Family, and wishes to see an End to it, must know that there is no way of finally concluding it, but by letting these wise Advisers of his Royal Highness see that the Parliament will not be contented with putting Negatives only upon such unjustifiable Motions; that the Friends of the Royal Family and the Protestant Succession will not bear to see that Union in the Royal Family, which with all its Strength undivided, is not more than enough to defend them, against the known Enemies of the Whole, sacrificed to the Ambition and Resentment of a few; and by a yearly Renewal of this bitter and unnatural Contest, the present and future Peace and Safety of the Kingdom, kept in continual Danger and Suspence.

The plausible Motive first pleaded for bringing this Question into Parliament, was the Reasonableness of applying to the Parliament to explain its own Acts: But whether this was the true Motive (to pass by all the Objections it is liable to) now plainly appears, when
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the Sense of both Houses has already been taken on this Question, and yet the Dispute is still kept up; and after an Appeal to the Parliament against the King, a subsequent Appeal was made to the People against the Parliament; the modest and loyal Insinuations of the Author before me, seem to be, that he knows better than the Parliament, what the Parliament gave and designed to give; and likewise knows better than his Majesty, how what is given ought to be disposed of by him; shewing at the same Time, that he has so good an Opinion of his own Reasoning and Understanding, as to imagine he can induce the People of *England* to adopt his Opinions, against the joint Authority of the King and his Parliament.

But before I enter into the Objections raised by this insolent Author, to the Disposition his Majesty thinks fit to make of his own Property, since the Conduct and Managment of the Prince's Advisers and Counsellors, have now reduced this Question to a single Point, whether the Prince of *Wales* has any legal or equitable Right, to any greater Part of the Revenues granted to and settled upon the King, than his Majesty shall think proper and reasonable to allow him; I desire the History and Progress of the Civil List in Parliament, may be examined and considered, that it may be seen, whether there be any Shadow of a legal Right in the Prince; or if there be no express Grant to the Prince, how far the

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implied,

implied, pretended, and intentional Right can be supported and maintained.

That there is no legal Right in the Prince I will content myself with affirming, and defy any Man to shew me in the Speeches from the Throne, in the Addresses of Parliament upon this Subject, or in the Acts of Parliament that have passed thereupon, a Line that expresses or implies this Right.

The first Authority that I must have Recourse to, is the Speech of the late King on the 23d of *March* 1714, wherein the two principal Parts to be observed, are, first, “ That
 “ the Branches of the Revenue formerly grant-
 “ ed for the Support of the Civil Govern-
 “ ment, are so far incumbred and alienated,
 “ that the Produce of the Funds will fall
 “ much short of what was at first designed
 “ for maintaining the Honour and Dignity of
 “ the Crown ;” and then adds, “ Since it is
 “ my Happiness to see a Prince of *Wales*, who
 “ may in due Time succeed me on the Throne,
 “ and *to see him blessed with many Children*,
 “ the best and most valuable Pledges of our
 “ Care and Concern, for their Prosperity, &c.
 “ I make no doubt but you will think of it
 “ with that Affection, which I have Reason to
 “ hope for from you.”

The Commons in their Address, declare the Blessings derived from his Majesty's auspicious Reign, not confined to the present Times, but from a Prospect of a future and lasting Happiness, entailed upon the Nation by *a long*
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Succession of the Royal Progeny, supplied in the Person of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales and his Issue*; and therefore promise to enable his Majesty to support the Dignity of the Crown, and to make an Honourable Provision *for the Royal Family*.

The next is, the Speech of the present King on the 27th of *June* 1727, wherein, after having said, that it was necessary to make a new Provision for the Support of *Me and my Family*, the King adds, " I am persuaded that
 " the Experience of past Times, and a due
 " Regard to the Honour and Dignity of the
 " Crown, will prevail upon you, to give me
 " this first Proof of your Zeal and Affection,
 " in a Manner answerable to the Necessities
 " of my Government."

The Commons in their Address, after expressing the most dutiful Regard and Honour to the King and to the Queen, add, " When
 " we remember your *numerous and hopeful*
 " *Issue*, the lasting Pledge and Security of our
 " happy Establishment; that your Majesty's
 " Crown may sit with Ease and Glory on
 " your Head, We think ourselves indispen-
 " sibly obliged to assure your Majesty, that
 " we will provide such a Revenue *for the Oc-*
 " *casions of your Majesty's Civil Government*,
 " as may be sufficient to support the Honour
 " and Dignity of the Crown in its proper and
 " full Lustre."

The Conclusion then to be drawn from

these Speeches and Addresses, is plainly this, The late King takes Notice of the Diminution of the Revenues that properly belonged to the Civil List, by their being alienated and appropriated to publick Uses, he expresses his Happiness in having a Prince of *Wales* for his Successor, and his Satisfaction *in seeing* him blessed with many Children; and for these Reasons recommends it to the Parliament to make a further Provision for the Civil List.

The Diminution therefore of the Civil List Revenues, and the Happiness of a *Prince of Wales bless'd with many Children*, are the Motives which the late King laid before the Parliament, to induce them to make an Addition to the Civil List Revenues.

The Commons in return, acknowledging the Happiness of the Nation in general, under his Majesty's auspicious Reign, take a particular Notice of the Prospect of future Happiness by a *long Succession of the Royal Progeny*, and then assure his Majesty they will enable him to support the Dignity of the Crown, and *to make a Provision for the Royal Family*, and in Consequence of this Resolution, granted his late Majesty an Addition of 120,000 *l. per Ann.* out of the Aggregate Fund; and in the Act of Parliament, the Grant is made expressly of the whole Civil List Revenues, for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown and *all the Royal Family*: What pretence then is there
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to say, that a certain Sum, or any Sum, was granted, or particularly intended, for the Prince of *Wales* ? If the Blessing of many Children, if the Prospect of a long Succession of the Royal Progeny, and a Provision for the Support of the whole Royal Family, mean one Son only, I will admit, that the Intention of the Parliament, was to give 100,000 *l. per Ann.* to the Prince of *Wales* ; and that many Children, that the Royal Progeny, and the whole Royal Family altogether, mean the eldest Son only.

What then was the Reason given by the Parliament, for settling the Civil List at the Beginning of this Reign, in the Manner it was settled ? Was it not, as appears by the Words already quoted, *that his Majesty's Crown might sit with Ease and Glory on his Head* ? And how was that Ease and Glory consulted ? by giving 100,000 *l. per Ann.* to the Prince ? or by putting the Whole into the Power of the King, to be distributed at his Discretion ? on the Parliament's perhaps (if Intentions are to be guess'd at,) wisely foreseeing, and prudently obviating, the Inconveniencies to be apprehended, from settling it in any other way.

It is plain therefore from what has been said, that as Prudence was the Rule for *the Manner* in which the Civil List was settled, so *past Experience* was the Measure for *the Quantum* ; for tho' the late King's Civil List was only 700,000 *l.* a Year by the first Establishment ;

blishment ; yet as the Additional Grants at three several Times, came to 1,300,000 *l.* more, so that Sum reduced by an Annual Medium to the Term of his Thirteen Years Reign, and added to the other, made the late King's Civil List amount in the whole to 800,000 *l.* a Year ; and for this Reason, the Parliament thought fit to give at once to his present Majesty, what had been brokenly given to the late King, finding by past Experience, that less would not be sufficient ; and leaving at the same Time to the King's Discretion the Disposition of it, for the Uses it was designed.

This being the Case, the Civil List Revenues became the Property of the King, by the best Title I know to any Property, which is by Act of Parliament ; and as they were a Property vested in the King for Life, by general Appropriation only, for the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, for the Expences of his Civil Government, and the Maintenance of his Royal Family, without any specifick or particular Appropriation annexed ; any specifick or particular Appropriation of the Revenues, made now by Parliament, would in my humble Opinion, be a double Injustice to his Majesty : In the first Place, as it would be a partial Resumption of the Original Grant made by Parliament, as far as this subsequent Appropriation extended ; and in the next, as it would carry
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with it a most unjust Insinuation of his Majesty's having made an improper Use of the Power, the Parliament had properly lodged in his Hands.

Having thus briefly stated the Circumstances, relating to the Manner of granting the Civil List, I shall only add on this Head; that considering the Right and Property the King has in it, it is as much the Business of Parliament, since the Prince of *Wales* is neither named in the Act, nor was even mentioned when it was under Consideration, to examine any or every Article in particular, for which the Civil List was granted in General, as this Article relating to the Prince of *Wales*; a suitable Maintenance to the high Rank and Dignity of any other Branch of the Royal Family, and a proper Expence for every Article tending to the Support and Dignity of the Crown, having been as much the Design of Parliament, when the Civil List was granted, as an Establishment for the Prince of *Wales*; and all these Articles and Particulars being equally left to the Direction and Pleasure of his Majesty. The Interposition therefore of Parliament, in what is so indisputably the King's Property, and this subsequent Consideration, for disposing and parcelling out his just and lawful Possessions, is in my Opinion at present, in Point of Law or Equity, no more the Right of Parliament, than it would be to take Cognizance of the Estate of any private Person; and to tell any
Father

Father in this Kingdom, who had his Estate in his own Power, what he ought to allow to every one of his Children : In Justice and Equity I say, these Cases would be equal ; and considering the Dignity of the Persons concerned in both Cases, the Impropriety much greater ; since Indecency here would be added to Injustice, and a Violation of Duty added to a Violation of Property.

I shall now proceed to consider the Facts and Reasonings in the Letter-Writer's Account of the whole Affair, and shew the Falshood of the one, as well as the Weakness of the other, from the Beginning to the End of this impudent Performance ; a Performance calculated to foment Divisions in the Royal Family, to alienate the Affections of his Majesty's Subjects, to impose on their Understandings, and depreciate his great and sacred Character in the most tender Points.

In the first place, the Letter-Writer sets out with saying, That the Allowance given by the King to the Prince of *Wales*, is a Matter of the utmost Importance to the Nation, and an essential Point in the Constitution : In both which I beg Leave to differ, as I can by no means see the infinite Importance it is to the Nation, whether the 50,000 *l. per Annum*, in Dispute, be in the Purse of the King or the Prince of *Wales* ; or that the *Constitution* is any Ways concerned, how this Sum of Money given without Account, or Appropriation, to the King, is disposed of by him.

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In the next Place he says, that the Message sent by the King to his Royal Highness, the Day before the Motion for the Address was made in the House of Commons, puts every Thing *but the Quantum* of the Provision for his Royal Highness, out of the Question: Is every Circumstance then in this Question to be dropt, that shews the Disposition there has been in his Majesty to do more than he was obliged to do, as well as every Thing that he thought reasonable and found expedient? Is it to be omitted and forgotten, that the very Day after a King and Father had sent a Message of this Nature, to a Subject and a Son, to confer a Favour, and to give out of his Power what the Parliament had entirely put into his Power, that the Return to such Grace and Favour, was an Attempt to force from his Majesty, not only what was his own Property, but even more of that Property (according to the Words of his Majesty's Message) than, considering his numerous Issue, and the Expences which do and must necessarily attend an honourable Provision for the rest of his Royal Family, could come to the Prince's Share?

The Letter-Writer a little further calls this an *unexpected Message*, and all Circumstances consider'd, in this Expression I agree with him: But the less such Grace, such Favour, such Condescension at this Time was to be expected, the less sure such Consequences as ap-
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peared next Day, were to be expected from it too. And on this Occasion it appears how properly I premised, that when I object to the Prince's Conduct, I object to the Advice that has been given him, and not to his own Disposition, since in this, I am not only warranted by the Words of the King's Message, which speaks of the undutiful Measures his Royal Highness had been *advised* to pursue, but am justified by his Royal Highness himself, when I treat the Motion in Parliament, as a Step taken not by him, but by over-ruling Counsellors; since he himself was so sensible of the ungrateful Appearance this would have, in return to his Majesty's Goodness to him, that he declares in his Answer, he is sorry it is in other Hands than his own.

The Letter-Writer says, *pag. 7.* that every Body who wishes well to the Royal Family, as well as to the Prince, must be sorry that this Affair is in other Hands; I heartily concur with him, since the Conclusion from his Declaration must be, that it cannot be in the Hands of a Well-wisher to this Royal Family; and that the Gentlemen who exert the Right, which he says every Member has to pursue this Point, make Use of that Right to the Prejudice of those, whom their Constituents, it is to be hoped, only gave them that Right to support.

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In what immediately follows, I cannot so well agree with him ; for if, as he asserts, so large a Civil List was given to the King for this Reason *only*, that the Prince should have 100,000 *l. per Annum*, why was that Reason not only not inserted, but not even mentioned when it was given ? And if the Measure for this Grant was taken on that Article *only*, with Regard to the Royal Family, (700,000 *l. per Annum*, by past Experience, being found necessary for the Expence of the Crown, exclusive of the Royal Family) out of what, I beg Leave to ask, was the Queen and the rest of the Royal Family to be provided for ?

It is impossible for me to pass over in Silence, the infamous Assertion made by this Author in the 8th Page, where he mentions as a Thing known, and taken for granted, that by what passed in Parliament in 1736, relating to the Gin Act, 70,000 *l. per Annum* was added to the Civil List : What an Opinion must this give one of the Integrity and Candor of this Author, who, with all his Blunders, cannot possibly be so egregiously ignorant, as not to know at the Time he advances this Fact, what an abominable Falshood he is endeavouring to impose on the Publick for Truth ? Tho' to hope it should pass, he must have but little better Opinion of his Readers Understanding, than they (when the true State of this Case is explained to them) must

have of his Honesty; who at once to censure the Parliament, asperse the King, and shake the Affection of the People, has dared to usher into the World so palpable a Falshhood, with so impudent an Air of Truth. But this Transaction will be more naturally, as well as fully explained, when I come to consider the Assertion made by this shameless Author, of the Civil List Revenues amounting to above 900,000 *l. per Annum*.

As to all the Letter-Writer says, *pag. 8.* with regard to the Delay in settling the Princess's Joynture, he answers it himself in Page 9. where he acknowledges, that the King's Departure to *Hanover*, immediately after her Royal Highness's Marriage, and his Majesty's Indisposition immediately on his Return, made it impossible for him to put his Design in Execution, before this Motion was made in Parliament; and which was made too, even before the least Hint had been given to the King, of any Uneasiness this necessary Delay had occasioned, or of any Apprehension on the Part of the Prince, that the King did not intend to do, what his Majesty in his Message to his Royal Highness declares he had in his Thoughts, from the Time of the Marriage; which for these Reasons only had been postponed, and which has since been performed.

The Indecency therefore of making a Motion in both Houses of Parliament, for addressing

dressing his Majesty to make a Jointure on
 the Princess, at a Time when both Houses
 were acquainted, by the Notoriety of this Mes-
 sage, that Orders were actually already given
 by his Majesty for that Purpose, plainly shews
 the true Meaning and Motive of the whole
 Transaction ; which was to raise Clamour, and
 to poison the Minds of the People, to preju-
 dice the King, and not to benefit the Prince ;
 to hurt the Interest of the whole Family, by
 dividing its Friends, and pretending to espouse
 one Branch of it against another ; to rob the
 King of the Merit of putting his own gra-
 cious Designs in Execution ; and under Shew
 of a Piece of Generosity to his Royal High-
 ness, to insinuate a Want of that Virtue in
 his Majesty ; without the least Foundation for
 such a Suggestion, or the least Hope of car-
 rying any Point, but that which I believe was
 the only Point they desired to carry, the
 throwing a Firebrand into the Parliament,
 with which they hoped afterwards to inflame
 the Palace, and which it is plain by the sup-
 sequent Step of this Pamphlet, they proposed
 to carry lighted all round the Kingdom.

The Time that was chosen for first publishing
 to the World, that a Motion of this kind
 was to be made in Parliament, is a Circum-
 stance I cannot pass over in Silence : The
 King just restored to his People from the Ha-
 zards of the Sea, and then confined to his
 Room by a long and dangerous Illness ; the
 whole

whole Nation under the utmost Anxiety (tho' from different Motives) on account of the uncertain State of his Health ; all his Majesty's Friends praying for the Restoration of it ; the Palace engaged in Attention on his Royal Person, and the Minds of every one within those Walls, engrossed by their Hopes and Fears, with regard to this great Point of his Recovery : This I say was the decent and respectful Season chosen, to stir and publish this Dispute ; and to bring a Charge against the King, of no less heavy a Nature, than that of abusing a Trust reposed in him by Parliament, and defrauding his own Son of his Due ; nor can I help adding that the Choice of this Opportunity to lay such a Charge, was just as consistent with the common Rules of Humanity, as the Charge itself (when examined) appears to be with the common Rules of Justice.

The good Policy of chusing this Opportunity (if it can ever be good Policy to lay aside all Regard to common Justice and common Humanity) was evidently the Situation of his Majesty's Health at that Time ; that inducing many to do what at another Time they would think as little consistent with their Interest, as it is at all Times with Equity : There might be another Piece of Policy joined to this, which perhaps co operated in the Minds of those who determined to take this Opportunity to urge this Affair in Parliament ; but
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it is such a Piece of Policy, as is much better insinuated than mentioned, and one which was so naturally guess'd by every Body at the Time this Measure was taken, that it is not more improper than unnecessary to speak it more plain.

That I may not, warm'd by the Subject, go beyond those Bounds, which I acknowledge it would be improper to pass; I shall, without farther Comments on this Circumstance, proceed to consider the Merits of the main Question, in the Method they are mentioned in the Pamphlet now before me.

As to every Thing that has been said, or can be said, with regard to parliamentary Settlements made on Heirs Apparent or Presumptive, to the Crown, out of the Revenues of the Crown, from the Conquest to this Day, I shall, and need only make this short Answer: That there is no one Instance of this kind in all the *English* History, parallel to the present Case; since what now is contended for, is, that the Parliament should cut and carve out of what is the King's Property, and advise him how to dispose of what is his own. Whereas in all former Instances where parliamentary Settlements have been made, out of the Property of the Crown, on the Heir to the Crown, the Proposal has always come from the Crown to the Parliament, desiring the Confirmation only of Parliament; and has never, without the Consent of the Crown,
(as

(as in the present Case) arisen as a piece of Advice and Instruction from the Parliament to the Crown.

This I say has always been the Manner of proceeding, when any Settlement made on the Heir Apparent has been no new Gift, but only a Disposition of Revenues already in the Hands of the Crown; and I defy any Man to shew one single Example, in all the *English* History, of the contrary; or indeed to shew an Instance, till the dutiful and loyal Times in which we live, that such an Indignity has ever been offer'd to the Crown, or so flagrant a piece of Injustice ever attempted.

With regard to those parliamentary Settlements of another Species that have been made on the Heirs Apparent or Presumptive to the Crown, as the Settlement on the Duke of *York* just after the Restoration, and that on the Princess of *Denmark* just after the Revolution, they are as little parallel to the present Point in Dispute, as the others before mentioned; since they were made by Parliament, not out of what already belonged to the Crown, but out of that, which till granted with Appropriations for those Uses, and with those Appropriations made at the Time they were granted, belonged to the publick.

The Example therefore of the Revenue from the Post-Office and Wine-Licence, granted to the Duke of *York*, who was only Heir presumptive to the Crown, might be an
Argument

Argument made Use of, in a Motion for a Settlement to be made on the Duke, at the settling of a new Civil List, if the Prince of *Wales* was to come to the Crown without any Issue of his own ; but is no more to the present Question, than any Fact whatever taken by Chance, (as People dip for their Fortune in *Virgil*) out of any of the ten Volumes of *Rapin's* History.

But although no conclusive Inference can be drawn from the Grants made to the Duke of *York*, or from the produce of his Revenues at any particular Time ; however, it being stated as a Fact, and affirmed, that his Revenues in the Year 1678 amounted to above 104,000 *l. per Ann* ; as such a large Income, compared with the present Income of the Prince of *Wales*, may very naturally at first Sight beget Reflections, as if the present Provision for the Prince of *Wales* was short and scanty ; it is proper very briefly to state the Case of the Duke of *York's* Revenues, as it appears upon Acts of Parliament and Records.

In the Year 1660, being the 12th of King *Charles* the 2d, he grants to the Duke of *York* a Revenue of 20,000 *l. per Ann.* for his Life, to be paid out of any Revenue of the King, his Heirs, and Successors.

The Duke of *York* was then Married to Queen *Ann's* Mother ; this Pension of 20,000 *l. per Ann.* appears to have been issued and paid out of the Exchequer, to the Duke of *York*,

to the Year 1662, and no longer ; and is the only annual certain Provision, that appears to have been made for him, till the Year 1662.

In the Year 1660, two Acts passed for granting to the King the several Revenues thereby granted ; the one for the better ordering and selling Wines by Retail ; the other for erecting and establishing a Post-Office.

The Value of the Wine-Licences at that Time cannot be ascertained, because no Money appears to have been paid into the Exchequer upon this Act, whilst the Revenue remained vested in the King : But the King having a Power to let the Post-Office to farm, soon after the passing of that Act, the Post-Office was lett to one *Henry Bishop* for 21,500 *l. per Ann.* and the King by Privy Seal charges thereon, Annuities to several private Persons amounting to 5,383 *l. 10 s. per Ann.* and grants the Remains of the Rent uncharged, being 16,116 *l. 10 s. per Ann.* to the Duke of *York*, with an Allowance to be made to the Farmer of 800 *l.* a Quarter for franked Letters ; which reduces that Revenue to 12,916 *l. 10 s. per Ann.* to the Duke of *York*, which, with the 20,000 *l. per Ann.* charged upon the Revenues of the Exchequer, was his whole Revenue, as far as appears upon Record, until *Anno 15. Car. 2.* when an Act passed for settling the Profits of the Post-Office, and Power of granting Wine-Licences, on the Duke of *York*, and the *Heirs Male* of his Body.
King

King *Charles* was now married to Queen *Catharine*.

This Act sets forth, *That the King was pleased out of his princely Care and Love, &c. for his Brother the Duke of York*, for the Maintenance and Support of the Duke's Estate and Dignity, to grant and assign the Rents and Profits of the Wine-Licence and Post-Office, &c. to the Duke of *York*, and the Heirs Male of his Body begotten and to be begotten.

And thus the Duke of *York's* settled annual Revenue continued, to the 22d and 23d Year of King *Charles* the 2d, when an Act passed for revesting the Power of granting Wine-Licences in his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and by that Act, 24,000 *l. per Ann.* is settled on the Duke for the same Uses, in lieu of the Wine-Licence Revenue, to be paid out of the Excise upon Beer, and Ale, &c.

This brings the State of the Duke of *York's* annual settled Revenue to this short and clear Account. In the 12th of King *Charles* the 2d, the Year of the Restoration, the King granted to the Duke an Annuity of 20,000 *l. per Ann.* to be paid out of any of his Majesty's Revenues in the Exchequer, which may reasonably be supposed to be the first intended Settlement upon the Duke of *York*; but upon his Marriage, the King grants him a further Annuity out of the Post Office of 12,916 *l. 10 s.* making

together 32,916 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Ann.* which was his whole Revenue to the 15th of King *Charles* the 2d, when by the King's Grace, and out of his Love and Affection to his Brother, the Revenues of the Post-Office, and Wine-Licence were granted to the Duke of *York*, but upon this Grant, the Exchequer Pension of 20,000 *l.* *per Ann.* ceased; the Duke's Revenue then was, the Post-Office and Wine-Licence Duties, until the 22d and 23d of King *Charles* the 2d, when the 24,000 *l.* *per Ann.* issuing out of the Excise, was granted in lieu of the Wine-Licences, and that reverted in the Crown; which, admitting that the Pensions of 5,383 *l.* 10 *s.* charged on the Post-Office, were then expired, and the whole Revenue of the Post-Office reverted to the Duke, makes the Duke of *York's* settled Revenue, ten Years after the Restoration, and ten Years after his Marriage, to be but 45,500 *l.* *per Ann.* and thus settled upon a mature and due Consideration of his Circumstances, and most undoubtedly, with a great Augmentation to his former Income; for it cannot be supposed, that the Wine-Licences produced any Thing near the 24,000 *l.* *per Ann.* given in lieu of it out of the Excise.

It is admitted, that during this Time, the King did give to the Duke of *York*, several Sums as free Gifts; and some not inconsiderable; and that in the Year 1667, an Allowance was settled of 3000 *l.* *per Ann.* for the Maintenance

tenance of the Duke's Children ; the Duke had likewise the reserved Rents in the Leases of certain Fenn-Lands, and some very small Salaries attending honorary Posts, which he then enjoyed ; but all these added, will not come up to 50,000 *l. per Ann.*

Although then one Year's Income of the Year 1678, not stated or given in as the annual Produce of his Revenues, taken from any Medium or Estimation, but the most general and imperfect Account that can be seen, did amount to so large a Sum, What Inference can be drawn from thence applicable to the present Case ? Do we for the first ten Years, or from the 12th to the 32d of King *Charles* the 2d, hear of any pretended Friends of the Duke of *York*, complaining, clamouring, and stirring up Factions against the King, when the Duke's annual Income was undoubtedly short of 50,000 *l.* ? Do we find, during the whole Course of these 18 Years, any Application to Parliament to compel the King to increase the Duke of *York's* Revenues ? The Article of the Post-Office appears to have been a growing Revenue, farmed at 21,500 *l. per Ann.* and now charged as producing 55,000 *l.* which is above double the estimated Value, when granted.

The other Articles making the Difference, are most of them casual, temporary, and accidental ; but being considered as additional Boons, and Gratuities, given by the King to the Duke of *York* from Time to Time, as he
thought

thought proper; are they to be looked upon as Grants extorted from the Crown, by the Authority and Interposition of Parliament? or as the Effects of a good Understanding and perfect Harmony, betwixt the King and his Successor? Let these notable Councillors and Advisers of the Prince unite their Endeavours to restore as good an Understanding, and as perfect an Harmony between the King and the Prince; and when once his Royal Highness has merited and regained the Affection of his Father and King, he will not want the Interposition of Parliament to maintain his Honour and Dignity in its proper Lustre; but no doubt meet with all the just Returns of paternal Love and Tenderness.

I shall not give myself the Trouble of transcribing the Particulars of the Case of the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, out of the Journals, but refer my Readers to the 12th and 13th Pages of the Letter-Writer's Account, where the Quotation of the Progress of this Affair from the Journals of the House of Commons, is much more just, than the Conclusion he draws from it, when he says, that this Case of the Princess of *Denmark*, is similar to the present Case of the Prince of *Wales*; since the Words of the Resolutions of the House of Commons, and even as they are quoted by the Letter-Writer, are, *Resolved that when the Matters of the Revenue shall come under the*
Con-

Consideration of this House, they will consider of settling a Revenue upon the Princess of Denmark ; and again, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that there be an additional Provision for a Revenue for the Princess Anne of Denmark, &c. and afterward, Resolved that the Debate be adjourned until the settling of the Revenue comes under the Consideration of this House. In Page the 13th, there is this Quotation also from the Journals, *Resolved that it be an Instruction to the Committee, that they do take Care there be a Provision made in the Bill for the Maintenance of the Prince and Princess of Denmark.*

But it must be observed, that this Instruction was given to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for the Continuance of the collecting of their Majesties Revenue for one Year longer was committed, and consequently was to be made Part of the original Grant to the Crown, and an expresse Condition of it.

All this therefore plainly demonstrates, that this Settlement was made by the Parliament, not out of what was already given to the Crown without Appropriation, but by appropriating whilst they were giving, and whilst the Revenue was under Consideration ; I therefore lay no Stress at all on its being done, with or without the Consent and good
Will

Will of the Crown at that Time, a Part of the Argument the Letter-Writer has chosen to descant upon, because he thought he could answer it; and because he would avoid another Part of the Argument, which he knew he could not answer; which is, that this Case would have been a Case in Point, had it been offered as an Argument to support this Motion, for the Prince of *Wales's* Settlement, at the Time of the King's Accession to the Crown, when the Civil List was under Consideration: But at present, is a Case of no Similitude, and consequently an Argument of no Force.

The Letter-Writer, Page 17. says, that so large a Civil List was granted to make an honourable Provision for ALL THE ROYAL FAMILY, which he puts in Capital Letters, fancying, I suppose, on this Occasion, what I have known many Authors fancy on many other Occasions, that the Shape and Size of Letters, will be taken for Argument, when they are conscious there is no other Argument in the Words they form: For that the Design of the Parliament in granting so large a Civil List was, that an honourable Provision might be made for *all the Royal Family*, is a Proposition I can as readily assent to, (since it is affirmed in the Words of the Act) as he and every other Man ought to assent to this Assertion, that the Parliament at the same Time leaves the King sole Judge of the manner of providing for all his Royal Family; there

there being no particular Provisions made in the Act, for particular Branches of his Royal Family, and the Act giving in general Words to the King what is design'd for that Purpose. But how the King would be able to make an honourable Provision for *all* his Royal Family, if what was given for *All* was to centre only in *One*, I am at a Loss to comprehend.

And so far am I from thinking, that because the Prince of *Wales* in the late Reign (when Circumstances were so different, that the King had no Child, but one Son,) had 100,000*l. per Ann.*, therefore the Parliament in this Reign design'd the present Prince of *Wales* should have the same; that I think it is very plain the Parliament designed he should not; for if they had had the same Design as the Parliament in the late Reign, the Way to execute that Design, being in the late Reign chalk'd out for them, they would indisputably have taken the same Methods to secure the same End.

There is no one Argument then that I know of, either from Fact or Speculation, from the Acts, or from the Intentions of Parliament, that can prove or incline any Body to believe, that this 100,000 *l. per Ann.* was either given, or designed to be given to the Prince of *Wales* when the Civil List was granted.

To the very loyal, decent, cordial and affectionate Hints, relating to her late Majesty, that are so thick sown in this Letter-Writer's candid respectful Performance, much might be urg'd, would I indulge my self in launching into the wide Field of the Excellencies and Perfections of that great and good Princess; but even to enter into her Justification, against such an obscure and mean Defamer, would be in some Degree to debase that Worth, which a whole People acknowledg'd in Tears; and all I shall say is, that I believe her Memory, and established Character, now she is dead, is no more to be prejudiced, by such malicious Insinuations, than her Quiet was to be hurt whilst she was living, by such profligate Attacks; or than the legal Property of the King is to be wrested out of his Hands by such Arguments; and that the Poison of the one, will work on the Minds of the People with no better Success, than the false Representations of the other, throughout this seditious Appeal to the Publick against both Law and Equity, against Right founded on an Act of the Legislature, strengthened, if such Right can admit of additional Strength, by Ten Years Possession, and a-new confirm'd by the Proceedings of both Houses in Parliament in 1737.

The Letter-Writer Pag. 21, says very truly,
That the Revolution made great Changes in our Money Affairs, as before that time the Grants
to

to the Crown were made general, without specifying any Uses ; whereby it often happen'd, that the Money was apply'd to quite different Purposes, than those for which it was intended, and that to remedy this Evil, the Method of appropriating was introduc'd. This is all very true, but it all makes against his main Point, for the more common Appropriations are grown, the more it shews, where Appropriations are not made, that the Disposition of such Grants is left to the Will and Discretion of the Crown ; and to distinguish, in any Thing but Words, between subsequent Appropriations of Grants made without Appropriations, and a Resumption of those Grants, as far as those Appropriations reach, is impossible.

Acts of Parliament must speak for themselves, they are to be construed by their own Words, not by the oral uncertain Tradition of what did, or did not pass in the Debates when they were made, much less by what was, or was not, the private Thoughts and Imaginations of particular Persons present : The principal Use of Statute Laws, is to prevent such Disputes, that all Mankind may have explicit Decisions to refer to, and that they may not find themselves involv'd and intangled in the Uncertainty of such loose Directions for what they are to do, or depend on such frail Tenures for what they possess. Words themselves, tho' put together by the

ablest Hands, we see are but too liable, at any distance of Time, to have their Meaning disputed ; what Nation or Society then in their Senses, would desire to add another unnecessary Inconvenience to this natural and unavoidable Evil ; and suffer, where Words will admit of no Dispute, another Dispute to arise, whether the plain and explicit Meaning of Laws and Tenures shall be observed and complied with, or not ?

The Assertion made *Pag.* 39, by the Letter-Writer, of the Civil List bringing in by late Gains above 900,000 *l. per Ann.* naturally leads me here to consider, what I have barely mentioned before, relating to the pretended Acquisition to the Civil List by the *Gin-Act*.

As this Work must unavoidably swell to so great a Bulk, from the great Heap of Matter, very little, or not at all material in the present Question, but thrown together in the Pamphlet now under Consideration, to amuse or divert the Reader from the true Merits of the Case, or to shew every Thing in the most odious and black Colours, that can possibly relate to the Civil List Revenues ; I would rest this Debate upon the plain and single Merits of the Question it self, if it was not absolutely necessary to explain some Facts, which tho' absolutely false, may make an Impression upon the Minds of Mankind, if left unobserv'd. One of which is, this gross Assertion, that his Majesty's Civil List Revenues

nues do now amount to and produce a clear Income of 928000 *l. per Ann.* when the bare Recital of the three Sums that are mentioned to make this Total, must convince every impartial Man, that is the least conversant in the Business of the Revenues, that this is the most false and unfair Representation that could possibly be made. The first Sum of about 818000 *l. per Ann.* is admitted to have been the annual Produce of the Civil List, taken from a Medium of the first seven Years of his Majesty's Reign, including the 115000 *l.* granted at once ; but it is as true, that it is the highest Estimate that can be made of it, and that it is more probable it will be a decreasing, than an increasing Revenue. The next Sum is 70,000 *l. said to be given for the Gin Act*, and is added to the former Produce : There is such an Assurance in stating this Fact, that there is no Treatment too bad for it, and especially when the whole Transaction was but of a Year's standing, and so recent in every Man's Memory. The passing the Gin Act, was with a Design totally to suppress that pernicious and destructive Practice of drinking spirituous Liquors to that detestable Excess which every where prevailed ; and as far as that Design succeeded, so far it must have gone in taking away the Revenues arising from the Consumption of spirituous Liquors : These Duties were appropriated to several Uses, and were all Part of the Funds settled

settled and secured for paying the Interest of the National Debt, except one Proportion that made Part of the Civil List Revenues. It being uncertain what Diminution might be made in these Revenues, it was just that a Provision should be made, for an Equivalent to all Parties interested in these Duties, which were therefore all of them made part of the General or Aggregate Fund, and there the Proprietors were sure to find what would be sufficient to make good any Deficiency that should fall, upon their respective Parts: But the whole Revenue being now carried into the Aggregate Fund, the Part that belonged to the Civil List was absolutely taken from the Civil List, and therefore in order to replace it, the Accounts of the Annual Produce of this Part of the Duties arising from Spirituous Liquors, were laid before the House, and an Estimate of what would be lost to the Civil List, was taken from a Medium of all the several Years of this King's Reign, whereby it was found, that the annual Produce to this King, had amounted at a Medium to above 70,000 *l.* *per Ann.* which Fact was not disputed; and the only Debate was, from what Time, and for what Number of Years, the Medium should be computed; and surely nothing could be more just than to grant his Majesty an Equivalent for what was to be taken away, by the Rule and Measure of what he had actually received, during the whole Course

of

of his Reign. And as his Majesty receives now 70,000 *l. per Ann.* out of the Aggregate Fund, the Aggregate Fund receives the whole Produce of the Duties upon Spirituous Liquors, and among the rest, that Part which was appropriated to the Civil List Revenues; which, as the Consumption of those Liquors seems to be very little abated, will be equal to what is paid out of it. But I have spent too much Time (altho' the Impertinence of some has made it necessary) in explaining a Fact, which as far as it concerns this Dispute, is to be seen in a very short Light. No Body will deny, that the 70,000 *l. per Ann.* was the Produce of the Civil List Part of these Revenues, taken from a Medium of past Years in this Reign, and that the supposed Produce of 818000 *l. per Ann.* was taken from a Medium of the same Years, and in Consequence the 70,000 *l.* made Part, and was included in that Total of 818000 *l.* which being by the Gin Act transferr'd into the Aggregate Fund, does necessarily lessen that 818000 *l.* so much; but being replaced, is by this candid and all-knowing Author called *an Addition* of 70,000 *l. per Ann.* to 818000 *l.* which in other Words is to say, Take from a private Gentleman that has an Estate of 800 *l. per Ann.* a Farm that has always produced him 70 *l. per Ann.* neat Money, for
Your

Your Convenience only; add that Farm to another Farm, and out of the whole give him a Rent Charge of 70 *l. per Ann.* and then tell him with a grave Face, you have made an Addition to his Estate of 70 *l. per Ann.* He will think you a very impudent Fellow, or conclude that you think him a natural Fool.

The Addition of 40,000 *l. per Ann.* the suppos'd Produce of the Revenues of *Scotland*, is, if possible, still more provoking; the History of it is too long to be here inserted, but let it suffice that from the Time of the Union, except the first Year, the Receipts and Issues of the Revenues of *Scotland* have been carried on in the same Method as at the present Time, subject to such Alterations only as have been made by Acts of Parliament.

By the Articles of Union, the Laws of *Scotland* for the Administration of Justice, the Courts of Law, and the Great Offices for carrying on the Civil Government, and for the Execution of the Laws, were to be preserv'd and continued in *Scotland*; and Annual Establishments have been made for the Payment of all the Salaries, Allowances, and other Charges of the Civil Government, and made payable out of the Revenues of *Scotland* applicable to those Uses; several Acts of Parliament have since passed for confirming
this

this Practice, and charging the Fees and Salaries of the Courts of Justice upon the Revenues of Customs and Excise; and among others, an Act passed in the 5th of the late King *for discharging the Equivalent claimed by Scotland*, and among other Things, charged the Sum of 10,000 *l.* and 2000 *l.* *per Annum* upon the Revenues of Customs and Excise, &c. or any of them, payable, after paying or reserving sufficient to pay the Charges of managing these Revenues, and *of keeping up the said three Courts, and other Charges of the Civil Government; pursuant to such Establishment or Establishments, as are or shall be made in that Behalf.*

By the First of King George the First, It is declared and enacted, That such Customs and Excises as were payable to her late Majesty in *Scotland*, after the Union, shall be paid to his Majesty, *in such Manner only*, as they were payable to her Majesty.

By the Act of the First of King George the 2d, It is enacted, “ That the several and respective Duties and Revenues, which were payable to his late Majesty King George the First, in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland* for and during his Life, shall be continued, raised, levied, and paid, from the Decease of his said late Majesty, during the Life of his present Majesty King George the

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“ 2d,

“ 2d, in the same Manner only, and subject
 “ to the same, or the like Charges thereon, as
 “ the same were liable or subject to during
 “ his said late Majesty's Life.”

The Conclusion from these Premises is very short and plain : From the Time of the Union, during the whole Reign of Queen *Anne* (except the first Year, when the Method then pursued was found by Experience to be impracticable and therefore alter'd) the Revenues of *Scotland*, such as would have been applicable to the Civil List, have been retained in *Scotland*, applied and paid there, to the Uses of the Civil Government in *Scotland*, and not remitted into *England*. In the many Accounts that have been made up and laid before the Parliament, the Revenues of *Scotland* were never brought to Account, or deemed or reckon'd as part of the Civil List in the Reign of Queen *Anne*. These Revenues were granted and continued to King *George* the First, and directed to be paid *in such Manner only*, as they were payable to her late Majesty Queen *Anne*. King *George* the First had a Rent Charge of 700,000 *l. per Annum* issuing out of the Civil List Revenues ; the Revenues of *Scotland* were never reckon'd as Part of this 700,000 *l. per Annum*, nor brought to the Account of the Surplus of the Civil List Revenues.

venues. King George the 2^d, has the same Revenues of *Scotland*, granted and continued to him, *in the same Manner only*, and *subject to the same and the like Charges as they were liable to*, during the two preceeding Reigns.

But these whole Revenues were, during the two preceeding Reigns, reckoned no part of the Civil List Revenues, and were applied to the Support of the Civil Government of *Scotland*, pursuant to the Direction of several Acts of Parliament. *Ergo* what; Why this Author very logically concludes, they are now to be added to this King's Civil List. I am asham'd to spend so much Time, upon Facts so notoriously gross and false: But as all this Author has to depend upon, is to impose upon the Ignorant, it became absolutely necessary to clear this Point among others.

Another Assertion made by this asserting Author, extremely in the Style of that already refuted relating to the Civil List, may be found in that scandalous Misrepresentation made in pag. 32, where he says, " It was then shewn that the Charges of the
 " *Establishment* only of their *present Royal*
 " *Hightnesses, (as made and appointed for them*
 " *by his Majesty)* amounted to 63000 *l.* a
 " Year:" And again in the following page;
 " so that there was 8000 *l.* a Year short to

“ pay the Expences of the *Eſtabliſhments* “ *made for him :*” What is here meant, relates to a Paper that was in the Hands of two honourable Perſons, Servants to the Prince of *Wales* at the Time of the Debate. It muſt be admitted, that the total Amount of that Paper was 63000 *l.* and that the Representation that was then made of it, did convey to the Houſe an Opinion, that the Prince of *Wales's Eſtabliſhments only*, did amount to 63000 *l. per Ann.*; and I am afraid it was underſtood by the Generality of the Hearers, that this *Eſtabliſhment* was made, or appointed, or directed, or approved, or in ſome Manner had the Authority of the King for the Foundation of it; and being taken in this Light, it made a very great Impreſſion upon the Houſe, and was the only Thing offered, which at that Time, and ſince, has had any great Weight with ſerious and impartial Men.

But I will enter no further into what was ſaid upon this Subject in the Houſe of Commons, but confine myſelf to the Caſe, as ſtated in this Pamphlet, and above-mentioned: And here, for the ſake of Truth, it is become abſolutely neceſſary to do, what, to prevent greater Heats and Animofities, was induſtriouſly avoided in the Debate, and to insert an authentick Copy of that Paper which in this
Pam-

Pamphlet is called *the Establishment only of their Royal Highnesses*. This Paper is now in being, in the Hand-Writing of Mr. Godfrey, Deputy to the late Mr. Hedges, at that Time the Prince's Treasurer.

" *Compu-*

*“ Computation of one Year’s Expence of
 “ his Royal Highness and Family,
 “ taken at a Medium from past Ex-
 “ pences.*

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	Officers and Servants of the Council - -	1803	6	8
“ Abstract	Officers and Servants attending the Coun-			
“ of List or	cil - - - - -	166	17	6
“ Establish-	Officers and Servants of the Bed-chamber.	5240		
“ ment of	Officers and Servants above Stairs - - -	1560	19	0
“ their Roy-	Officers and Servants belonging to the			
“ al High-	Stables, - - - -	3403	7	0
“ nesses Ser-	Officers and Servants below Stairs, Under			
“ vants.	Treasurer - - - - -	2698	11	8
	Pensions - - - - -	120		
	Officers and Servants belonging to the			
	Princes - - - - -	6090		

Total of Salaries, &c. to their
 Royal Highnesses Servants 21083 1 10

“ Pro-

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	21083	1	10
“ Provisions for their Royal			
“ Highnesses and Household			
“ at least - - - - -	16000		
“ Liveries, Equipage, Provisions			
“ for the Horses, and other			
“ Expences of the Stables	8000		
“ Rent for Kew Estate, Wa-			
“ ges to the Servants there,			
“ and necessary Expences			
“ there and at Park-House -	2000		
“ Clerks and other Allowances			
“ and Disbursements in the			
“ several Offices, and neces-			
“ sary Contingents and Fees			
“ for Money received at the			
“ Exchequer - - - - -	3916	18	2
“ For his Royal Highness's			
“ Privy-purse - - - - -	6000		
“ For her Royal Highness's			
“ Privy-purse - - - - -	6000		

One Year's certain Expence
at least- - - - - 63000

Whoever

Whoever will consider this Paper with the least Attention, will not want the Assistance of many Observations, to see how abominable the Representation of this Fact must be thought to be, by all honest Men. The Pamphlet calls this, "the Charge of the *Establishment* only of their Royal Highnesses, made and appointed for them by his *Majesty*:" *Establishment* and *Majesty*, as the Essence of the whole Question, marked in Italicks, and the Charge is confined to the *Establishment only*, to leave the World to conclude, that there was nothing left for all the other necessary Parts of his Royal Highness's Expences. The Title of the Paper is, *A Computation of one Year's Expence, &c. taken at a Medium from past Expences.* Who can read this, and hear it with Patience call'd, *An Establishment made and appointed by the King*? Was a Computation or Estimate of a future Expence, ever called an Establishment? Was a *Computation taken at a Medium from past Expences*, ever called an Establishment made and appointed by the King? If past Expences are to be the Measure of future Provisions, what Demand may not be called Reasonable? And if an Account by Estimation, of all and every Article of Expence, swelled and magnify'd beyond all Reason and Measure, is to be represented, as the Charge of an *Establishment only*, the common Use and Sense of Words is lost, or wholly misunderstood. The bare stating these Questions, must
stare

stare every Man in the Face, enough, to make him ashamed of persisting in such a gross Abuse: But to state this in a full Light, let us see what Part of this 63000 *l.* can with any Colour be called an Establishment. The first Eight Articles, relating chiefly to Officers and Servants, are made in the Whole to amount but to 21083 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* including both Prince's and Princess's Servants, and are marked in the Margin with these Words, *Abstract of List or Establishment of their Royal Highnesses Servants*: Let it be admitted that these Articles if duly vouched, are proper Articles of an Establishment; I will likewise admit, whatever Officers or Servants, of the Prince, or Princess, were recommended, or approved by the King, as to their Stations, Numbers, or Salaries, may reasonably be said to carry an Expence, arising from the King or with his Consent. But then, whatever Addition has been made subsequently by the Prince, either to the Number, or Salaries of his Servants, cannot be said to be appointed by the King; and I am credibly informed, that the Total Charge of the Prince's Officers and Servants, at *Christmas* immediately preceeding his Marriage, did not exceed 12155 *l.* which added, to what is by them stated, as the Salaries of the Princess's Servants, is very near 3000 *l.* less, than this candid Computation makes the Establishment; and I must be excused if I say, that if the Salaries, of the

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Officers,

Officers, and Servants, recommended to the Princess, at her Marriage, by the King, be since considerably increased, without the Approbation of the King, that Increase is no Part of any Establishment made by the King: But take it as stated in this Computation, the utmost Amount, even of this nominal Establishment is 21000 *l.* which leaves about 39000 *l.* in the Disposal of the Prince. But taking it at what the Prince's own Establishment did amount to before his Marriage, and adding to that, what this Paper makes the Charge of the Princess's Servants 6090 *l. per Annum*, there is left 41755 *l. per Annum* for the Prince's own Disposal, over and above the Charge of the Salaries and Wages of all his Servants, from the highest to the lowest; and then let any Man read and consider the remaining Articles. Provisions for their Royal Highnesses and their Household 16000 *l.* Did ever the King make or appoint an Establishment of 16000 *l. per Annum*, for the Tables necessary to be kept by the Prince? Liveries, Equipage, and Provisions, for the Horses and other Expences of the Stables 8000 *l. per Annum*. It must be observed, that the Salaries and Wages of all the Servants in the Stables, from the highest, to the lowest, are charged before at 3403 *l. 7 s.* which makes the Expence of the Stables 11403 *l. 7 s. per Annum*; but the Liveries, Horse Clothes, Saddles and Bridles, Curricombs and Brushes, and

and Hay and Oats, are said to cost 8000 *l*. Did the King appoint this Establishment? Let these be considered Article by Article, and let any Man say, what is none of my Business to determine, what Cause of Complaint remains upon this Head, and whether the Prince and Princess are left wholly destitute of Pocket Money, by their whole Revenue being more than swallowed up, by an Establishment made and appointed for them by his Majesty. I have been more particular on this Head, than might be thought necessary, that the World may see, what a wicked Attempt here was to impose upon Mankind, and in the most invidious Manner, that could be invented: But as Truth always brings Shame and Confusion upon the Authors of Falshood, I cannot doubt but this Explanation will have that just Effect, and raise the Indignation of those, who had felt themselves affected by this gross and wicked Misrepresentation.

In the 43d Page of this Pamphlet it is asserted to be the undoubted Privilege of both Houses of Parliament, to give Advice to the Crown, in all Things whatever; but I make a great Distinction between offering Advice to the King, in his Regal, and in his paternal Capacity; the one is not only the Privilege, but Duty of Parliament; the other, in my Opinion, foreign to both; unless the First Man in this Kingdom is to be divested of a

Privilege allowed to the Laſt: that the King is to be look'd upon as the Father of his People, not of his Children ; to be robb'd of that natural Authority, which was the original of all Authority, Subordination and Order in all Societies ; and to be deprived of a Right, the meanest of his Subjects enjoys, which is, that of distributing his own Property among his own Children, in what Manner his Prudence, or even his Favour, shall dictate and think proper.

How few Families can bear all the little Transactions of domestick Oeconomy to be laid open and canvassed, without making those Transactions lyable to many impertinent, often unjust, and always disagreeable Comments ? Besides, if it were to be annually the Business of Parliament to regulate the Arrangement of his Majesty's Family and domestick Concerns, the Care they ought to take of publick Matters, would in all probability not be very properly attended to ; if they were to be thus unnecessarily engaged in what is out of their Province, what is naturally within it must be neglected, and of Course their Advice would be not given where it would be wanted, whilst they would be deliberating, whether they should offer it in Matters, where it would be as little for the Honour of Parliament to give their Advice, as it would be for the Honour of the King to take it ; since it must be as little to the Honour

Honour of the Parliament to make an undue Encroachment on the Right and Property of the Crown, as it would be for the Honour of the Crown to submit to it.

Since the Method of appropriating has been found out, it has constantly, with great Propriety, been annually made Use of ; and besides the great Advantage this Method has been of, to prevent Misapplications of the publick Money, it has likewise been of great Convenience, to prevent Misunderstandings and Disputes between the Crown and the Parliament : And as the Peace and Prosperity of all Societies depend on the Peace and Harmony of those who preside in them, I should always, for the Sake of the Governed, as well as the Governing, be against raising any Disputes between any two Parts of the Legislature : Money appropriated by Parliament, the Parliament has a Right to see applied, according to those Appropriations ; and Money given to the Crown without Appropriation, the Crown has a Right to dispose of at its own Discretion : Thus the Channels of each Method of giving Money are mark'd out ; and the Privilege of Parliament, and Rights of the Crown, are in each Case distinctly known : And as the King has inviolably and religiously observed the Appropriations of Parliament, without a single Example to be produced, in the smallest Instance, of a contrary Conduct, the King may sure reasonably expect

pect the same Regard should be paid to his just Rights, and that the Parliament should not call him to an Account, for what was given without Account ; or interfere unjustly in the Management of his own Family, which they justly left to his own Discretion and Prudence to regulate.

° The Misfortunes of this Country were for many Ages owing to the Prerogative of the Crown, and the Privileges of the Subjects, being known by no other Mark, than what at different Times, either King or Parliament thought fit to christen by either of those Names, to claim as such, to struggle for when they thought themselves able, and to seize if they could : Let those only therefore, who wish and hope to profit by Confusion, again take away the Marks that have been set, to fix the Bounds of the Rights either of the Crown, the Parliament, or the People. As the Parliament expects no Encroachments to be made on their Privileges, so they have wisely shewn, and I doubt not will ever shew, that they will not be Aggressors, and set the Example of Encroachment, by infringing the Rights of the King ; nor abett the Injustices attempted by the Enemies of the Government, so far as to let the Acts of the one correspond in any particular with the Writings of the other.

Both Houses, I believe, are wise enough to see, that these Enemies to the King, have Recourse to the Authority of Parliament, only
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to serve their own iniquitous Purposes ; since whenever their Cajolerys to the Parliament, have not led the Parliament where they wish'd, they have turn'd their Invectives immediately against the Parliament itself, and endeavoured with equal Virtue, and hitherto with equal Success, to stir up the People against the Parliament, because they could not stir up the Parliament against the King.

As to what is said by this Author, p. 44, and 45, with regard to the Parliament resuming 100,000 *l.* a Year out of the 700,000 *l.* given to King *William*, on the Causes ceasing for which that 100,000 *l.* was granted ; that Case is widely different from the present : In the first place, the Notoriety of those Causes for which this 100,000 *l.* a Year was granted to King *William*, was so fully acknowledged, that no body who opposed this Resumption, pretended to deny them : Whereas the whole Dispute at present turns on that very point, and no body who opposes this Question relating to the Prince, does admit, that the 100,000 *l.* a Year now contended for, was granted by Parliament to the King for his Royal Highness's Use, but for the Maintenance of his Majesty's whole Royal Family : Unless therefore there was none of his Majesty's Royal Family alive besides the Prince, this Instance of Resumption in King *William's* Reign of 100,000 *l.* granted to him, *cessante causâ*, can never be applicable.

And

And even this pretended Resumption, when it is fairly stated, will prove I believe to have been no Resumption at all: For the 700,000 *l.* a Year granted for the Civil List of King *William*, having been before this pretended Resumption a Rent Charge, the Alteration at this Time was a Sort of Compromise between the Court and the Parliament; as the 100,000 *l.* a Year was not resumed out of the 700,000 *l.* leaving a Rent to the King of 600,000 *l.* a Year; but the King relinquished 3700 *l.* a Week, out of the Duties which were at this Time part of the Funds bound for the payment of the Civil List, on Condition he should have the remaining Funds given to him, not for the Rent Charge of a Sum certain, but given to him without Account. And as the Proposal for this Compromise of relinquishing 3700 *l.* a Week, and taking the Residue of the Funds without Account, came from the Court to the Parliament, it is pretty evident the Court must propose some Advantage by it, otherwise an Offer to quit 3700 *l.* a Week, which comes to above 192,000 *l.* a Year, would never have been made by the Court, when 100,000 *l.* a Year was only desired by the Parliament; and there are those now living, who I believe remember, that the Gentlemen then in Opposition, were so sensible of this Proposal from the Court to relinquish 192,000 *l.* on these Conditions, when 100,000 *l.* was only ask'd, being greatly for the Advantage

tage of the Court, that there was a Gentleman among those Opponents, who in his Speech on that Occasion, quoted that trite Expression of, *timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*.

Thus the Case of this Transaction is doubly different from the present : In the first Place, as the Causes for which this 100,000 *l.* was granted to King *William* were avowedly ceased ; and in the next, as the Change that was then made in the King's Revenue was not to his Majesty's Loss, the Residue of the Funds granted to his Majesty on this Alteration without Account, amounting (by the Produce of the Duties being so much increased after the Peace of *Reswick*) to as much, if not more, than the Rent Charge of 700,000 *l.* a Year, which had been granted to his Majesty before the Alteration. And to confirm and authenticate what I now say, I will transcribe out of the Journals of the House of Commons, what passed relating to this Affair.

On the 16th of *May*, 1715. Mr. *Farrer* (according to Order) reported from a Committee of the whole House, who were to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty, &c.

Resolved,

That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that it appears to this House, that the Sum of 700,000 *l. per Annum* was settled upon his late Majesty King *William*, during his Life, for the Support of his Majesty's Household, and other his necessary Occasions, and at the Time

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of his Majesty's Demise, (after the Deduction of 3700 *l.* a Week that was applied to the publick Uses) was the Produce of the Civil List Revenues that were continued and settled upon her late Majesty Queen *Anne* during her Life.

And this Resolution was agreed to in the House, by a Majority of 222 to 137.

I think I need not add any Thing more to shew, that the Alteration in King *William's* Revenues, so much dwelt upon by the Letter-Writer, was no Diminution of them.

I have now, I think, gone thro' all the material Points in the Paper I proposed answering; there is but one Thing more I shall mention before I conclude; and that is, where (*pag. 9.*) this Author speaks of that Expression in the King's Message to the Prince, *of the undutiful Measures his Royal Highness has been advised to pursue.* This, he says, is too tender a point for him to discuss, but considering many others he has discussed, with very little Tenderneſs, in this Paper, I fancy he had other Reasons, besides his Modesty, for declining the Discussion; especially when in the very same Paragraph, his Modesty does not prevent his asserting, in Defiance of the Sense of Parliament, that the Parliament was the properest Mediator in this Dispute: If the Parliament had been of that Opinion, why did both Houses decline the Mediation, when so oratorically, and pathetically,

thetically moved, to take the Mediation upon them? Was it not plain, from their not meddling with it, that they thought it none of their Business; that they thought it as reasonable now, as when they settled the Civil List, to leave to the King (like every other Father in the Kingdom) the Management of his own Family? If the Letter-Writer denies this to be the Sense of the negative and tacit Conduct of the Parliament in 1737 on this Occasion, he can only do it by saying, that the Parliament approved of what the King had done, with regard to the Prince: for since this Matter was moved in both Houses, both Houses refusing to meddle with it, must necessarily imply, that they either thought it not their Province, or that the Prince had a competent Allowance already made him by his Majesty. I say, it *must* imply one of these two Things, it *may* imply both, and can admit of no third Interpretation; and between these two, I leave this judicious Epistolizer of the Publick, his Option which he will chuse; and cannot help adding, though it might (as he says) be below the Honour and Dignity of the Heir Apparent to the Crown, to pay a servile Court to a Minister, to obtain what is his Due; it is not below the Honour and Dignity of the Heir Apparent to the Crown, to ask even his Due, with proper Respect to the Possessor of the Crown: And if Justice and Duty, are Qualities of the highest Honour and Dignity,

nity, I am sure nothing can be more contrary to both, than to desire the Interposition of Parliament in Violation of the one, and in a Manner that is an equal Violation of the other ; this I may venture to say, since the Prince in his Answer, disclaims having any Thing to do with such an Application ; and by saying *it is in other Hands, and that he is sorry for it*, seems likewise to disapprove the Obstinacy of those, who contrary to his Inclination, as well as to his Interest, he imagines would pursue it.

Nor is it possible, I think, for any Man to doubt of his Royal Highness's Sincerity in this Declaration, and these Professions ; since it is impossible to imagine, whatever undutiful Measures, hot-headed, inveterate, injudicious, disappointed, and desperate Counsellors may advise him to pursue, that he can want Sagacity enough to perceive, it can never be the Part of a wise Heir Apparent to the Crown, to solicit the Parliament on any pretence whatsoever, to furnish a Precedent of one House of Commons resuming or appropriating, what another House of Commons had given to the Crown for Life, and without Appropriation. A wise Heir to the Crown, I say, can never think this his Interest, even though he could hope by this Means, and such a Scramble, to add 50,000 *l.* more to 60,000 *l.* in possession ; much less could he go about it in a Case, so circumstanced, that he must be sure the Scramble
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would be much more likely to weaken his future Expectations, than gain him any Thing in present. I mean, (to speak very plain) that in a Country, where there are already two Parties, with Regard to the general Interest of the Family on the Throne, it can never be prudent or wise, for him who has such a Fortune in present, and such a Reversion in Prospect, to raise a third Party out of the Bowels of that by which the common Interest of his Family is to be supported, and to risk the whole Harvest he may one Day hope to reap, only for the Sake of two or three Grains more at present; nay, even that he should not see, those few Grains he would gather, it is impracticable he should obtain; for who is there so blind, or so weak, as to imagine that it is possible his Majesty would ever give what is so asked, or more properly speaking, would ever suffer, what is his own lawful Property, to be so forced from him?

A Man whose Understanding or Integrity no Body ever called in Question, did publicly declare, that *were he to hear from any remote Country of such a Point carried in such a Manner against a Prince upon the Throne, in Favour of the Heir to the Throne, he should by the next Post expect to hear the Heir was the Possessor*; and if a stander-by can see the Circumstances of this Case, in so strong a Light, is it likely, a Mind exasperated by the Injury offered in such an Attack, should

should see them in a weaker, or feel them in a less sensible Manner? What then must be the Consequence? Would the King, or could the King, comply with a Demand so made? Would any able Counsellor, or any Well-wisher to his Majesty, advise him to comply with it? Is there any Change of Parliament, or Administration, that a King and a Father, in such Circumstances would not try, rather than when so apply'd to, and without any other previous Application, yield to a Subject and a Son? Must he not naturally reason, that if his Property was forced from him, his Power might be so too? Would he not feel the Father, and the King, too strongly in him, on such an Occasion, not to determine to break rather than bend? All Fathers, and all Kings, must have the common Seeds of Nature in them; they must have some Resentment, and they must have some Pride, nay, they must even want a right Pride, if in such a Case, the Father insulted, and the King attacked, they could bring themselves to forego the natural Authority of the one, and the institutional Authority of the other.

This being the Case, the best Thing that could happen to the Prince, when this Question was proposed in Parliament, was to have it lost; for whatever Extremities the King had been driven to, Submission to his Son could never have been the Consequence of them: For as the Strength of the Party, would be
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the Strength of the Prince, and not the Strength of the Prince that of the Party ; so if the King had capitulated, it would never have been on a Treaty and Conditions with his Son, to give up them, but with them to give up his Son ; nor is it very probable, that those who have considered the Prince's Interest so little, in leading him into such a Battle, would have any great Regard to it, when they founded a Retreat, and made their Peace.

I grant, a Change of the Parliament, or a Change of the Administration on this Occasion, would be a Defeat on the Part of the King, and a Victory on the Side of the Prince, as the King's doing any Thing on that Event, which he would not have done without being so attacked, would be acknowledging his Measures to depend on his Son's Councils ; but even this, though a Victory for the Prince, would for the Reasons I have just mentioned, be a Victory without Gain, and a Triumph without Acquisition ; such a one as *Louis* the 12th gained at the famous Battle of *Ravenna*, who when he received the News of it, said, such another would undo him.

I can therefore easily imagine, what the disaffected or discontented may propose, by their Forwardness in such a Question ; the one may hope to get a Change of Kings, by fomenting these Divisions in the Royal Family ; and the other a Change of the Administration, by making it impracticable for a divided Whig-Party,
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to carry on the Business of the Government ; but what any one Whig of common Sense, even without common Honesty, can mean, by desiring to keep this Dispute alive, is past my Comprehension. Do the Whigs desire to shew the World, they understand their own Interest, as little as those, who seduce the Prince to espouse this Question, consult his ? Do they want, by Divisions amongst themselves, to give a Chance to the common Enemy to subvert their Interest, which, whilst the Whigs continue united, that Enemy could never shake ? That the Subversion of the Whig-Party, and the weakening, if not subverting the Interest of the Royal Family, is the View of the greatest Part of those, who seem to espouse the Prince's Cause, will be evident to any one, who will give himself the Trouble to consider who has been the chief Author and Projector of this noble Scheme : One who when in Authority and Power, employed all his Dexterity and Talents to ridicule, defeat, and disappoint the Succession of the House of *Hanover* ; and would, if Providence had not interposed, have even brought in a foreign Force to perpetrate his execrable Design of subjecting these Kingdoms to Popery and Slavery : One who in Gratitude for the great Benevolence he had received from the King and Parliament, by restoring him to his native Country and Estate, so justly forfeited, has ever since, that his Character might be *all-accomplish'd*,
with

with the falsest Colours and Facts, misrepresented and decryed all the Measures that have been taken for the Security of this Family and Government: One who at the Head of a scribbling Faction, by a Gradation of Opposition, first endeavoured to set the King against his able and faithful Servants; and then finding those Endeavours vain, and to shew how sincere they were in pretending it was for the Sake of the King's Interest, this Opposition to his Measures was carried on, levelled their next Battery at the Royal Partner of his Bed and Throne? After this, to manifest still more plainly, how much his Majesty's publick Interest, as well as his Domestick Quiet, was the Care of these factious Male-Contents, were not the same Remonstrances made to the Parliament, against the Conduct of the King, that had been made before to the King against his Ministers; and last of all, when this Method failed, have not Appeals been made, against both King and Parliament, to the People? In these Appeals, has not Treason, hardly in covert Terms, been circulated through the Kingdom; the lowest Scandal on his Majesty's private Conduct been propagated; the meanest, as well as most impudent Reflections, on the little Articles of Dress, Gestures, and such Trifles, exhibited to the Publick; to add Ridicule to Scandal, and to mix the most virulent Malice, with the most seditious Calumny? In this last Resource of appealing to the People,

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have not all the Arts of Flattery, as well as false Alarms of impending Ruin, been thrown out, in order to instigate the People to shake off all Government, and take the Reins of Power into their own Hands? In a Succession of Papers, calculated to promote these laudable Endeavours, to plunge this Nation in Civil Discord, Anarchy, and Confusion; have not the People over and over again been told, that the Revolution has cost them more than it is worth, that the Expence of it remains, not in Scars, but in unhealed Wounds, in their Debts, and Taxes, still bleeding on their Backs? That all Advantages proposed to be reaped by the Revolution are vanished, the Price paid, and the Purchase unenjoyed? and because Confusion could not be the avowed Design of these Writers, have not subtle Distinctions been coined, known only in the verbal Jargon of Schoolmen; metaphysical Doctrines in Politics been broached, to set up the Constitution against the Government; and whilst King, Lords, and Commons, have been insulted and attacked by these Writers, have they not had the Impudence, whilst they were wounding every Branch of the Constitution, to profess a Regard for its Prosperity in general? Nay, in the most essential Part of our Constitution, I mean Protestantism, the Basis on which not only the Title of the *Hanover* Family, but the whole Happiness of this Country is founded, has not the Constitution, even in the
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Midst of these Professions for its Welfare, been attacked ; when in order to stir up the People against a Protestant King, and reconcile them to a Popish Sovereign, we have been assured, that with Regard to the Constitution in the State, and the Possession of our Civil Rights, the Religion of the Prince on the Throne, was a Matter of the utmost Indifference ?

At the same time that these Doctrines have been preach'd to the People, have not the most pathetick Instances been used, to solicit them to take upon themselves the Decision of all Disputes in the State ? and the most flattering Addresses made to their Vanity and Pride, assuring them it was their Right, as well as their Interest so to do ? Have they not been expressly told, that as all Power whatever, and under what Titles soever, of Kings or Parliaments, enjoyed, was an original Delegation from the Body of the People, so the People have a Right to resume it, whenever they think fit, and that no Time was ever so proper for a People to exert that Right as the present ? I appeal to all Mankind, whether I have added or exaggerated one Circumstance in this Account, of the Steps and Manner in which the Opposition to this Government hath been carried on ; nor need I fear the Truth of what I have urged being denied, when there is not a Coffee-house News Reader, in any Post-Town in this Kingdom, who does not know that, out of the

Loyal Collection of *Craftsmen*, *Fog's* and *Common Sense* Journals, I can produce my Vouchers for every Fact I have advanced. But of an Opposition, push'd with such a bare-fac'd Enmity, to the Person and Government of the Prince upon the Throne, with such insolent Reflections on both Houses of Parliament, and such open Defiance of all Laws, I believe few Instances can be given, in any other Age or Country; and whenever those Instances have been, at least the Fate of those concern'd in them (unless such Opponents have been able entirely to subvert the Government) has always been such, that I believe our own Times can only give an Example of the Prosecution of such Measures of Opposition being pursued, without Punishment, as well as without Success.

That Clamour was never more industriously raised against any Government, no body I believe will deny; and that less Occasion was never given for Clamour by any Government, I believe all candid Judges will equally allow; for what Instance has ever been given (or given with Proof attending it) of any Male Administration, either for want of Care, Honesty, or Ability? What Abuse of Prerogative, what Infringement of Liberty? What one Step taken against Law, or what one Stretch of the Law to provoke, or punish when provok'd? What Insults have been omitted on one hand, and what Marks of Lenity not shewn on the other?

other? Yet notwithstanding all this, perhaps presuming upon it, after all these Attacks, after all these Outrages, finding no other Means will prevail, they bend all their Force to instigate the *Son* against the *Father*: But it cannot sure be an uncharitable Suggestion, if I should say, that those who feel no Remorse at so detestable a Conduct, care so little what becomes of the *Son*, that they would readily say (with the wicked Husbandmen in the Parable in the Gospel,) *This is the Heir, come, let us destroy him that the Inheritance may be ours.*

These are the Men, and such has been the Conduct of the Party who pushed this Measure, and lifted in the Maintenance of this Cause against his Majesty: All therefore that can be wish'd by those, who are true to the real and united Interest of his Family, is, that the Friendship of such a Sett of Men, may prove as harmless to the Son, as their avow'd Enmity has hitherto been to the Father; that their Caresses may wound no deeper than their Blows; that their Fraud may be as impotent as their Force; and that he who trusts them, may suffer no more by the one, than he who defied them did by the other.

Wherever there is Government, I doubt not but there will be always Opposition; and wherever there are Societies, it is probable there will be Parties, as long as the World endures, and Mankind are made up of the same
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Passions, by which we learn from the History of all Countries, and all Ages, Mankind has been actuated ; since it is as natural for the Interests of particular Men to clash, as it is for Interest to have any Share in their Conduct ; or for the Ambitious to struggle for Power, let Power be ever so justly used by those who have it in Possession. I am therefore not so visionary in my Schemes, or so sanguinly Theoretick in my way of thinking, as to imagine it is possible to prevent Opposition, or exterminate Parties out of this Country, by any System of Government that can be laid down, though ever so duly administered. Two Parties there must ever be in a Country, where there is a disputed Title to the Crown ; but that there should be a Subdivision in that Party of those two, to which I wish Prosperity, is what I grieve and what I would Remedy ; and I could not but observe, that when this great Question was depending in 1737, though I saw Zeal in all the three Parties, I could discover Joy only in One, so sensible were the other two (notwithstanding the Ridicule endeavour'd to be thrown on this Expression by the Letter-Writer) *that a Victory to either of the Persons concern'd might be prejudicial to both* ; whilst those who wish'd well to neither, careless which had the Victory, rejoiced in the Contest.

I speak not therefore to the Bulk of the Party who promoted this Question, and endeavour

deavour still to widen this Division in the Royal Family ; it is the most sensible Way they have of prosecuting their iniquitous Views, of destroying this Government, and unraveling all the Measures of that Revolution, which they have always condemn'd ; it is the wisest Conduct they can pursue on such Principles, and I do not hope to divert them from it. But it is for the Sake of that Branch of the Royal Family, whose Eyes I would have opened to the dangerous Compliment such false Friends affect paying there, that I speak my Thoughts ; and to those deluded Well-wishers to the Whole, who by mistaken Notions, from too bounded and narrow a View of this Measure, may have been drawn in to espouse it. It is to these only I apply myself, for their sakes only that I state these Circumstances, and them only, that I hope to divert from so hazardous, for I will not call it, what I hope it will not prove, so fatal a Pursuit.

It is for the Sake of the Whigs, who are the natural and true Support of the Liberties of this Country ; and for the Sake of this Royal Family, who came here by the Influence of the Whigs, who have hitherto supported them, and have hitherto been supported by them ; It is for the Sake of these I say that I have urg'd all that is contain'd in this Paper, and to prevent Power falling into the Hands of those, whose Principles, as they are
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destructive to the Liberties of this Country, must of Course lead them to wish and endeavour, the Ruin of a Family, who were brought here to preserve our Liberties, and have ever since they wore this Crown, acted so conformably, to the Views for which it was placed on their Heads.

It is for all these Reasons, that I am heartily sorry this Question was ever in any Place brought into Debate; that I most sincerely wish it may never in Publick be made the Subject of Dispute for the future; and doubt not but in that Case, it will not long be so in Private; but that the Aggressor will repent, the Injured forgive, and Both forget.

F I N I S.

